

# War's Man of Mystery Not a Soldier.



Count  
Berchtold



Baron Stephen  
Burian  
New Austro-  
Hungarian  
Chancellor

Baron von Burian, Who Succeeds Berchtold  
as Austro-Hungarian Chancellor, the Great  
Unknown in the Affairs of State of Europe.

BY HENRY BARACKS.

THE Great War has brought forth its man of mystery. The world stood bewildered the other day when the cables gave forth the announcement that Count Berchtold, minister of foreign affairs for Austria-Hungary and the man whose ultimatum to Serbia was one of the immediate causes of the war, had resigned and that Baron Stephen Burian de Rajecz had been appointed to his position.

"Who is this Baron Stephen Burian de Rajecz?" was the question on the lips of everyone who has been following Europe's changing fortunes. "And why was the change made?" was the companion question.

The news came like lightning out of a clear sky. Nothing had happened previously to give any hint or indication of the change in the dual monarchy's foreign office. All varieties, shapes and colors of predictions, prognostications, prophecies and guesses as to the reason for the change burst out all at once.

But attractive as was this guessing as to the reason for the change it was not nearly so interesting as was the puzzling over Baron Burian and his antecedents.

His picture was not on file in newspaper offices. The cyclopedias do not contain his biography. The diplomatic yearbooks do not mention him. Was it possible that a man so unknown could have been called to guide the destinies of a great monarchy at the most critical period of its history? It certainly looked like a real romance—a romance which raised a man from obscurity to the pinnacle of fame. And the hero of such a romance should certainly be quite a romantic character.

Yet there is nothing romantic about the man, unless, indeed, the career of a man who rises from the ranks to one of the highest positions of state his country can offer him can be called romantic. Burian's rise has been accomplished without any frills or flourishes, without any blaring of trumpets and without the agency of publicity which so many men have considered indispensable to a career. His success was gained merely by doing his full duty and doing it well wherever he was placed.

Baron Burian was born in Stomfa, Pozsony County, Hungary, in 1851. He did not inherit the title of a baron at his birth. His father was a member of the nobility but did not belong to the aristocracy. There was no doubt, however, about the purity of the noble blood of the Burians de Rajecz, the latter word being the name of the estate from which the ancestors derived their title of nobility, and which, by the way, has long since ceased to be in the possession of the family.

Stephen von Burian became after he started on his diplomatic career an imperial and royal chamberlain of the Austro-Hungarian court, a rank that can only be achieved by men who can show an unbroken chain of ancestors of pure nobility, both on the father's and mother's side, for at least seven generations. It may be mentioned here that though Stephen von Burian later on was made a Hungarian baron by the King, his descendants are forever barred from becoming court chamberlains.

He married the daughter of Baron Geza Fejervary, at one time prime minister of Hungary, and confidant of Emperor-King Francis Joseph. Fejervary's wife, Burian's mother-in-law, was the daughter of the banker Biedermann, who was knighted by his monarch but had an entirely bourgeois ancestry. And so Burian's descendants, though born with a higher title than their father, cannot attain the distinction which he acquired as a simple nobleman.

Stephen Burian selected a career in the consular service and received his education in the Oriental Academy of Vienna, the training school for that service. He held his first official positions in Alexandria, Egypt, and served then as vice consul

in Bucharest, Rumania, and Belgrade, Serbia. His next post was in Sofia, Bulgaria, and by this time he was promoted consul general. It was then that he was transferred from the consular to the diplomatic service and appointed minister to Athens, Greece. Some people said he owed this rather unusual rise to the influence of his father-in-law but his subsequent career proved he could claim recognition by his own abilities.

Burian's diplomatic career ended when he was appointed minister of finance for the joint affairs of Austria and Hungary, which department had supreme control of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the two Turkish provinces which had been entrusted by the Congress of Berlin of 1878 to Austro-Hungarian administration. Burian successfully continued the policy of his predecessor, Benjamin Kallay, also a Hungarian, and played a very important role in the marvelous industrial and commercial development of the two provinces.

His next and last official position in which the appointment as minister of foreign affairs reached him, was that of Hungarian Cabinet Minister at the Imperial Court, which post he accepted when Count Stephen Tisza became prime minister of Hungary. The chief requirements of this ministership are that the incumbent enjoy the full confidence of the emperor-king and of the head of the cabinet, and that he possess tact and patience.

This synopsis of Burian's career demonstrates two predominant traits. It shows that he had ample opportunities to familiarize himself with conditions and politics in all the Balkan states, and that he never took part in the partisan politics of his country. These two cues make it comparatively easy to get to the bottom of the question of why Burian was made the successor of Count Berchtold.

It has become more evident most every day since the war started that strong as Austria-Hungary and Germany appear to be in armaments and military virtues, their diplomacy could not boast of any too great successes. The attitude of Italy and the Balkan states, including Rumania, has been causing considerable concern. Germany undertook to handle the Italian situation and appointed Buelow, the former chancellor, ambassador to Rome. It became Austria-Hungary's share to handle the Balkan situation and so the man was put into the saddle who probably knows better than any other statesman, the policies, psychology and leading men of all Balkan nations and by what methods they have to be handled.

There cannot be any doubt that Count Tisza had a great deal to do with Burian's appointment. But everyone who knows Tisza and is familiar with his and the Hungarian nation's attitude towards Serbia and the Great-Serbian propaganda, ridicules the comments freely heard since Berchtold's resignation, that he had to go because Tisza objected to a too severe treatment and punishment of Serbia. It has been an open secret that the Bulgarians were foremost in demanding that the constant Serbian intrigues against the monarchy should be met by prompt measures, and that the unusually severe tone of the ultimatum of the monarchy was, if not dictated by Tisza, at least in accord with his policies.

It can be stated, therefore, that Baron Burian was appointed to the highest state office in his country because he is considered the man who is best qualified to accomplish what is of supreme importance just now.

And so we will from now on frequently meet in print with the picture of the new Austro-Hungarian chancellor, who is over six feet tall, and of an unusually quiet and patient disposition. He is not a man of many words, and never made a public speech in his life, except when he had to appear as minister of finance before the Austrian and Hungarian delegations and explain the status of his department. It is said of him that hunting is his favorite, in fact only, sport, and this must have contributed to making him well liked by his monarch, who used to be a great hunter himself.

The high office came to Baron Burian, like all his former posts, unsolicited. The office wanted and needed him and not he the office. If he will only accomplish as much in his new position of great responsibilities as he did in his earlier career, he will become one of the great chancellors of Europe.

## Paper Clothes Is Latest Idea in Sanitation

PAPER dishes of every kind and paper underclothing were seriously proposed as the next advance step of sanitation among civilized peoples by a noted hygienist before the congress of sanitation in London. Substitute the fire for the wash tub in every possible particular of life, was his demand; and, to show that such substitution was possible now in a great many details, he had obtained and he exhibited a great quantity of samples of paper goods.

He quoted the results of an investigation which showed that cups, plates, bowls and other tableware, taken as samples in hotels and homes, had been found to be infected with dangerous germs, even when they were supposed to have been thoroughly washed. And he told of hospitals that

have adopted the precaution of giving all the dishes an extra bath in a strong antiseptic mixture.

Accordingly he suggested that the doctors attending the congress should advocate the general use of paper tablecloths, paper napkins, paper plates, cups, saucers and bowls, and paper serving dishes; so that after each meal most of the tableware could be burned, leaving only a small number of dishes and the silverware to be boiled before they were again used. Paper linings could be used in indispensable china dishes.

The latest novel of his sanitation ideas was that underclothing should be made of paper and destroyed after it had been used once. Paper underclothing is entirely practicable now, and would not be much more expensive than ordinary cotton underwear at current laundry rates, and perhaps as cheap as linen clothing.

Paper yarn is new, yet it is beginning to be heard from in many textile lines. Some kinds are almost as stout as ordinary textiles and are made to withstand laundering. For paper underclothing, however, a cheap grade of paper yarn would be satisfactory, yarn having only a small proportion of the tensile strength of cotton or linen. As each garment would be burned after it had become soiled, there would be no occasion to use yarn adapted for hard wear. At the same time it would easily be possible to make up paper yarns that would be as smooth and absorbent as cotton or linen.

Underclothes woven from such yarn would be as comfortable as could be desired. The hygienist estimated that the low cost of such a paper garment, with the complete saving of laundering costs, ought to make the use of paper clothes for one wearing not an extravagance.

# "INNOCENT PAL" NEWEST AFFINITY TERM.

In Which Also  
the Law Gives  
Unto the Stage  
a Code of Ethics  
All Its Own.

HERE comes the "Innocent Pal" to take its place alongside the "Soul Wife," the "Spirit Husband" and all the numerous other fanciful phrases that have arisen in recent years to denote the relations of certain venture-some men and women who find it difficult or unnecessary to observe rigorously all the many thousands of "musts" and "don'ts" with which certain other and more careful people have surrounded marriage.

The stage beauty, Adele Blood, recently Everyman in the play of that name, and Jule Power, another stage lady favored with an enormous amount of good looks, are the ones who were responsible for bringing the new phrase of love into existence.

Adele Blood and Jule Power had "Innocent Pals." The "Innocent Pal" of Adele Blood was Franklin Ritchie, actor and stage director. The "Innocent Pal" of Jule Power was Edwards Davis, husband of Adele Blood, and formerly pastor of the Central Christian church, of Oakland, Cal.

The "Innocent Pal" relations were so named and given judicial sanction when Frederick E. Bryant sued his wife, Jule Power, and Edwards Davis in turn sued his wife, Adele Blood, for divorce.

Frederick C. Leubacher, the New York referee who heard the 600,000 words of testimony taken in the cases, was the one who gave the world of love the new phrase of "Innocent Pal." He reported in favor of Adele Blood and dismissed the counter claim for divorce against her in which Davis named Franklin Ritchie, the actor.

Briefly the referee's epoch-making opinion is that the people of the state have a different code of conduct from merely everyday sort of people, and that the law should recognize that virtue may exist even where one actor's wife has made an "Innocent Pal" of another actress' husband.

"Especially is this true," said the referee, "of persons engaged in the theatrical profession. Both parties and both correspondents as well as many of the witnesses are on the stage."

"It is a matter of common knowledge that stagefolk have a standard of conduct that is sui generis. It is not sought amiss for an actress to allow an actor in the same cast to call on her in the dressing room of a theater."

"The familiarity of speech and action that is void of evil intent on the stage would be considered reprehensible if



Miss  
Jule  
Power

not worse in other walks of life.

"When an actor marries an actress the home ties are assumed by long necessary absences. Then, too, the husband and wife are usually not engaged in the same company, and sometimes do not meet for months. This often results in the formation of 'pal' attachments which are not necessarily meretricious."

"In this case it appears that each of the parties had a 'pal' of the opposite sex, but the plaintiff, Miss Blood, claims that the friendship of her 'pal,' Franklin Ritchie, was platonic, while that of her husband was the reverse."

"The defendant, Davis, reports that he was merely the platonic protector of Miss Power, but that his wife had broken her marriage vow with Franklin Ritchie."

"The record is replete with incidents which, but for the assumption of innocence, might lead to the findings that each one of these mismatched pairs was guilty of the acts charged. This would result in a conclusion of law that neither one is entitled to a divorce."

"A careful consideration, however, of the record of the six briefs filed by the learned counsel convinces me that the defendant has failed to give

proof of any allegations of his counter claim."

Adele Blood started things going by filing suit for divorce against her husband, Edwards Davis, in the supreme court of New York state. She named as correspondent Mrs. Louise Power Bryant, known in the theatrical profession as Jule Power, who was leading woman for Davis in "One and One Make Three" and "The Kingdom of Destiny."

Jule Power is the wife of Frederick E. Bryant, who also has prominence as an actor and a stage director.

As the Rev. Cader Russell Davis and a leading pastor in California, Mr. Davis made a reputation as an orator which attracted the attention of public speakers of a decade ago.

Adele Blood was a soprano in Davis' church choir when he was at the height of his popularity as a preacher. They were married, and soon after the marriage Adele Blood went to the stage. It was not long until the Rev. Mr. Davis decided that he, too, would seek honors outside of his profession, and forsook the cloth for the buskin.

He appeared in heroic roles and was successful from the start. He made

his debut in New York in 1906 when he appeared in "Unmasking."

Everything seemed to go well until last June when both the theatrical and ministerial professions were startled to hear that Frederick E. Bryant had filed an action for divorce against his wife and had named Mr. Davis. Mr. Bryant named acts of infidelity in several places and depended for much of his evidence upon Lewis C. Jenks, who had been stage carpenter for Mr. Davis and Miss Power in "The Kingdom of Destiny."

On the same day the divorce papers were filed Mr. Bryant and Jenks were approaching the Flanders hotel in New York when Jenks called attention to a man and woman talking in the street and told Mr. Bryant the woman was his wife and the man Mr. Davis.

"Oh, is it?" said Mr. Bryant. "Then here is where Davis gets what is coming to him."

With that the stage director strode across the street and toward the one-time clergyman and knocked him to the ground. Miss Power screamed and ran into the hotel. Davis got to his feet, took one look at the glaring Bryant and fled.

In her complaint Adele Blood states that after this incident her husband continued his alliances with Miss Power and named instances in Brooklyn, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, and, in fact, cities along the entire route of "The Kingdom of Destiny" where Mr. Davis and Miss Power were guilty of indiscretions. She asked for absolute divorce and alimony.

It didn't take Davis long to retort in kind. He filed action against Adele Blood and alleged that she had been too familiar with high government officials as well as with men prominent in other walks of life.

Franklin Ritchie, actor, was named in Davis' action. He also charged that his wife had made practice of "coercing famous men" in various parts of the country into calling on her. Among the cities mentioned by Davis in his affidavits are Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Chicago and New York.

## Sidelights on the Great European War

THE Crown Prince of Serbia has promoted a boy named Dragoljub Jelitch, who is only twelve years of age, to the rank of corporal for remarkable bravery in the field. He is the youngest corporal in the world.

Private R. W. Vernon, of the British "Fighting Fifth" who has been killed in action on the Aisne, was one of the picked guard at the recent Delhi Durbar, which was a great honor.

A remarkable shortage of boys is being felt by employers throughout South-East London owing to the sudden great increase in the number of boys employed in the royal arsenal, Woolwich, where about 6,000, many of whom have only just left school, are now at work.

Miss Monks, a soldier's sweetheart, has received the medal of the British Legion of Honor to take care of her betrothed until he comes home from the war. He is Private John Wilcock, Second Lancashire Fusiliers, and he has received the medal for bravery in the field.

Though the Yorkshire, England, woolen mills are running day and night, the demand for khaki is always in excess of the supply. Every few weeks the British troops at the front require new uniforms so that, although the government is said to have ordered 10,000 miles of cloth, more probably will be required.

A land mine in warfare consists of a charge of high explosive buried in the ground, and arranged so as to explode when the enemy's troops are over it. Mines are also used in siege warfare, tunnels being driven under the enemy's fort-

ifications and enormous quantities of high explosive placed in them.

The dog mascot of the City of London Fusiliers, which marched with the regiment in the lord mayor's procession, is "Scotty." He went with the late Captain Scott on his Antarctic expedition and was with Dr. Anderson as a team-dog when the relief party discovered the bodies of the brave explorers.

A typical instance of the Russian soldiers' devotion to duty is reported from Sandomir, Poland. The Russians captured from the Austrians two field-guns. Private Vassiloff was told to guard them. Soon afterward his company moved farther south, the officer forgetting to leave to Vassiloff necessary instructions. Five days afterward Vassiloff was found, half-starved, by a staff officer passing in a motor car, keeping his solitary watch over the two guns in an open field.

Members of the Legion of Honor, in which a number of British soldiers have recently been enrolled, cannot be sentenced to imprisonment. This immunity, however, does not serve to put a premium on crime. It must occasionally happen in an order numbering 12,000 that a member is found guilty of misdemeanor. When this occurs the judge pronounces the formula: "You have been found wanting in honor. In the name of the Legion, I solemnly expel you from its ranks." Then he proceeds to pass sentence on the delinquent.

Thomas Edison has discovered a means by which a submarine could stay one month under the sea if necessary without replenishing its air provisions, which

would renew itself whilst under the water. The apparatus, which would extract oxygen from the sea, is similar to the gills of a fish.

People are wondering why a company of Red Indians is to accompany the next Canadian contingent. There are two reasons. In the first place it is to show the loyalty of every class gathered under the union jack, and in the second place it is to give England the benefit of the wonderful scouting abilities of the Red Indians.

The career of Captain Cecil Fox, of the British navy, who sank four German destroyers off the Dutch coast, has been varied, venturesome and daring. He is one of the youngest post captains in the service. He is a debonair officer, highly esteemed by his men. His hobby is the collection of birds' eggs. He has picked them up in all corners of the world.

The Cossacks own their own horses, and if they lose their mount they have to provide themselves with another. It is a favorite sport with them to obtain remounts from the enemy's camp by turning up with one, two or three selected mounts, and they never say anything about how many of the enemy they kill to get them.

A huge concentration camp for war prisoners has been opened at Handforth, England (near Wilmslow). Enormous works have been taken which will provide accommodation for several thousand men. One shed, a quarter of a mile long, has been fitted with beds and fixtures.